WEST YORK HERALD, PRIDAY, MAY IN 1887, THERE RIGHT

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES CORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR. MANAGER.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

Volume XXXII.....

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broom WORRHILL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE, oppo-

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-TREASURE TROYS. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- THE SLAVE OF CAR

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place, THE IMPERIAL THOUSE OF JAPANESS ANTISTS IN THEIR WONDERFUL FRATE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. - FANCTION.

RAN PRANCISCO MINSPITES ON ROLLING OPPOSITE THE MILITARY PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY HAVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PR

RELLY & TROY'S MINAPLATA, IT Benefory our bioths New York John. In ruses Social Day of Recom-tions and the Commence of the Commence Brundsguine, &c.—Clay Social Labor Tray Long at shour conex.—Ing Jan. FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, No. 2 and 4 West twenty-fourth street. Grappin & Country Ministrance.— Bestington Ministratory, Hallads, Busiangues, &c. The Bodge Japanese, Judgierse-The Status Loven.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Rowery. —Commodatam. Nauro Mysserhelsy, Beaussques, Balley Diving Tossenher. Ac.—MacMerkoga's Sword, or the Wild Boyse vine Galtars.

BROADWAY MINSTRELS. 600 Broadway - MIRTH AS:

HOOLEY SOPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - Ethiopian Missophere, Ballads and Bunlesques. - The Inductal Sa

THE BUNTAN TABLEAUX. Umon Ball, corner twenty-third street and Broadway, at 8 - Moving Ross of the Fitchin's Process-Sixry Magnitude Scense Matines Wednesday and Saturday at 2% o'clock

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Recadings,— Brad and Right Ann of Prosst—The Washington Twins—Wonders in Natural History, Science and Ane Licerceus Dally. Open from 3 A.M. till 19 P. M.

## TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Friday, May 31, 1867.

## THE MEWS

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yes

Latense and painful anxiety concerning the fate of the Emperor Maximilian prevailed in the Old World. Lord Stanley informed the English House of Commons that the Cabinet had no official information on the subject. The Schleswig question has originated a fresh com

lication, but its character is not defined.

The Czar Alexander of Russia left St. Petersburg for eaid, be accompanied by Count Bismarck during his visit to Paris. Francis Joseph of Austria is expected to visit Napoleon on the 1st of July. The Spanish Cabinet is considering the question of the abolition of slavery in the colonies of the kingdom. Consols closed firm at 94% for money in Lendon.

Pive-twenties were at 72% in London and 77% in Frank

The Liverpool cotton market closed at an advance one-eighth of a penny, middling uplands rating at 11% d. Breadstuffs firm and unchanged. Provisions firm.

THE CITY. The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. A reso-tution was presented directing the Street Commissioner to remove the railroad tracks which some unauthorized persons are now laying in Jay and Budson streets. The Mayor returned the ordinance directing the Seventh ave-nue to be paved with the Stafford pavement. An amend-ment was made to it providing that the city and the property owners shall bear an equal share of the expense,

and the paper, as amended, was laid over.
The Board of Health met yesterday, when the weekly report of tenement house inspectors was read. The counsel for the Board read an opinion declaring the present form of marriage certificate legal and in con-formity with all religious beliefs. Dr. Stone reported

hat wooden pavements were unhealthy.

The Board of Excise also met, when two licenses were

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday, resolutions were adopted establish. of the Legislature appropriating \$20,000 for that pur

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Council men met yesterday, and beard additional complain against the use of steam on the Eleventh avenue. A Brooklyn street cleaning contractor was fined yes terday for not keeping his streets clean.

to the matter of the application of Emeline Merey saking for relief from certain acts alleged to have been committed by one Ches. H. Bertrand, an attorney of this city, arising out of the transfer to the petitioner of a house and lot on Sixteenth street, and on whose affigranted, affidavits were produced in the Supreme Court, (hambers, yesterday, made by Emeline Mercy, Eliza Attention and Egbert Van Santen, denying that they

ever made the former depositions. A reference was or deemd to calabilish the identity of the parties. The order of arrest against Anibal Biacchi, in the sui brought against him by Francisco Mazzoleni, in which the latter claimed that Biacchi had appropriated abou \$5,500 of the plaintiff's funds, was vacated yesterday by therland, at Supreme Court, Chambe The parties were co-partners in an operatic enterprised by Maximilian in the City of Mexico.

ing that the provisions of the State statute of 1862 which gives to the State courts power to enforce liens against ships and vessels, are in contravention of the which vest the power to enforce maritime claims ex-clusively in the United States Courts of Admiralty. Thi decision overturns a long settled course of proceedings in the State courts to enforce claims by seizing and su jecting vessels to sale without the long delays attendit

actions at law against the owners or agenta.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, a motion was made by defendant for the removal to the United States Circuit Court of the case of Wm. A. Brittan vs Benjamin F. Butler, arising out of acts done by th The motion was granted.

A motion was granted.

A motion for alimny was made in the Court of Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday, in the case of Ann
Connaughton va Thomas Connaughton, an action for divorce on the ground of alleged adultery. The Cour granted \$15 per week pending the trial of the action. a in the case of Henry Steele, Jr., convicted of a charge of forging a widow's pension certificate, Judge Ship terday, granted a motion for a new trial. The prisone will in the meantime be discharged from arrest. The Judge denied the motion for a new trial in the case of John H. Trapp, convicted of a charge of ferging a sol-dier's bounty certificate. Trapp will be brought up this

the stock market was dull and rather heavy yester day, Gold closed at 1875.

iness continued dull yesterday, and but little we done in either foreign or domestic merchandise as rule, and there were but few exceptions to the rule Coffee was unchanged. Cotton was less active. On 'Change flour continued dull, and prices further declined 10c. a 25c. Wheat was dull, but firmly held. Corn opened firmer, but closed dull at previous prices. Oats were Io a 2c. lower. Pork closed armer. Beef re mained steady, while lard was dull and heavy. Freights were a sliade lower. Whiskey was steady, continued quiet, but firm, while naval stores generall

## WISCRLLAWFOUS.

Our Matamoros, Mexico, despatches contain a reso of affairs immediately preceding the fall of Quaretare General Diaz has released several hundred imperial pris disposed of by the government at some other time.

Davis arrived in Toronto yesterday, and was saired with enthusiastic cheers by a large crowd assembled at the plar where he landed. General Early wa with him. He left for Ningara Falls in the afternoon.

Governor Brownlow's Tennousce militia in cas ble in the middle pertien of the State. Several mer been shot at by them, and one was killed. A meet ing of citizens was held, and they decided that if President Johnson would not protect them they would pro-

The great trotting match between the two celebrate tallions, George M. Patchen, Jr., and Commi iess, came off on the Union Course, Long Island, yester Patchen won the second, third and fourth heats he first being a dead heat. The best time was 2:28. The Indians on the Platte river are indulging withou ing ranches. They are in large numbers, and, although loudly professing peace, they practice vigorous war. Infantry is stationed in their neighborhood, but the red

men mercely laugh at them. A few citizens were mas-sacred near Laramic station on Saturday.

General Sherman was recently invited to a public re-ception on the occasion of his departure for Europe and the Holy Land by some of the preminent citizens of New York, but he has declined, on the ground that he will not at present make the intended tour, as the state of affairs in the Indian country demands his presence and

Judge Kelley delivered the closing speech of his Southern campaign at Danville, Va., yesterday. The usual crowd was assembled, with the addition of several lady teachers of colorest schools on the platform. A voto of thanks was tendered the Judge at the concession.

General O'Neit, the Fenian leader, has been travelling magnete through Canala stering the part his works, and on Monday arrived at Prescott and examined the works at Fort Wellington, by permission of the com nandant at that place. He then returned safely to the Imerican side.

substitute for an article of the Bill of Rights, with reference to slavery, which claims that compensation is

The new statue of Henry Clay was unveiled at Louis ville vesterday. An oration was delivered by Judge Bullock, an ode written for the occasion by George D. rentice was sung, and an imposing procession wa

A double tenement building fell in Norfolk, Va. For terday, burying several persons in the ruins. The body f one woman was exhumed, and nearly all the citizen

were hard at work searching for others.

A great republican mass meeting of whites and black:
was held in Washington yesterday, at which Representatives Ashley, Stewart and others made addresses The Vermont Republican Convention, at Montpeller, yesterday nominated John B. Page, of Rutlaud, for

Our Southern letters recount the situation in Virginia South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Ala

and Louistana,
One hundred and fifty acres of ground on Hampto creek, in Virginia, have been purchased by the America. Missionary Association, on which they propose to erect a training school for colored teachers. Our Canadian telegrams say that Mr. Belleau is to be

Lientenant Governor of the new Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Field, from the Birmingham Board of Trade, is in
Canada agitaling the question among other Boards of
Trade of abolishing privateers during war.

The United States steamer Monongahela arrived at St.

Croix on the 15th instant.

A bill of complaint was filed against the firm of John Frazer & Co., of Charleston, yesterday by the District Attorney, charging them with violations of the federal laws in blockade running operations. An injunction was granted restensing from from setting any real estate.

Appleton Cakeanth, who was convicted years age of being ougaged in the slave, tends, recently made application to the President for a pageon, but his wife pre-testing against it, the person was column.

Now York the Centre of the World. We are apt to boast a little of our magnific country and of its great metropolis, this beautiful city of New York. And who can blame us? We have reason to be proud. No nation before ever had such an inheritance and gloriou future. Never was there a people who could contemplate such astonishing growth of their chief city. No city ever had such a prospect of eclipsing all the mighty cities of modern or ancient times.

Here, where but a short time ago, reckoning time by the history and growth of nations and cities, there was but a small settlement of colonists, there is now over a million of inhabitants. We say over a million, because Brooklyn and the other suburbs of New York are all cities of Westminster and London form parts of the British capital.

But great and wealthy and populous as New York has become in so short a period, the present is only the beginning of its future greatness. Geographically, financially, commercially and politically, it is destined to be the centre of the world. So rapidly are commerce, communication between nations, ever between those the most distant and exclusive heretofore, and civilization progressing under the quickening power of the electric telegraph, steam pavigation and railroads, that there are those living now who will see, probably, this metropolts the first in population as well as in

We have been led to these reflections by contemplating the effect of the telegraph and steam communication as shown in the press For example, the pages of the Harald are filled with news day after day from all parts of the world. We spread before our readers all the important news of what is thansniring in every part of Europe as rapidly as events occur. It takes only a few hours to do this sometimes, in fact, the news is ahead of time and we know at ten o'clock in the morning what has occurred at one or two o'clock of the same day. Truly it may be said the Atlantic telegraph is one of the marvels of this marvellous age. From our superior facilities for obtaining information the press of Europe has been indebted to us sometimes for the news of that had occurred under its nose, and the first information received has been that which was fashed back from America through the Atlantic cable. Our merchants and financial men learn hourly of the state of the markets in Europe. and those in Europe know the state of the markets here. These and other advantages too numerous to particularize in this brief article, to commerce, to financial operations and to the progress of civilization, are the result of telegraphic communication.

But steam is producing extraordinary effects also. We see this in the departure and arrival daily of numerous steamships, which spread before the public full details of what transpired a few days before. The people on both ides of the ocean are learning fast all that relates to each other. The outside world is no longer a sealed book. The people of each nation may now learn what is going on among those of every other nation. Men everywhere are becoming thoroughly educated in the affairs of the whole-world. As regards Europe and America, this has been going on some time; but latterly we have witnessed extraordinary progress in other parts of the globe For instance, we published yesterday highly interesting news from Japan up to April 28 We know what happened in that empire month ago, through the Pacific Mail steamships and the telegraph between San Francisco and this city. A year or two since the Japanese empire was almost a ferra incognita;

now we learn within a few weeks all about the movements of commerce there, the political events, and even the incidents of everyday life. What a wenderful revolution! Similar progress is taking place with and in China that other more populous and mighty Mongolian empire of Asia. We might almost believe that the millennium, of which the religious world has long dreamed, is at hand.

Still, as we said before, these remarkable developments are but the beginning of the new age. The earth will be girdled ere long in every direction with the magnetic telegraph. That laid under the Atlantic is the precursor of others, not only beneath the waters of that ocean, but under the Pacific, the Caribbean, and other oceans and seas also The laying of the Atlantic cable and its successful operation have demonstrated the practicability of connecting all the continents and islands of the world in the same way. Several projects are already proposed to lay other cables between the shores of Western Europe and America, and we have no doubt they w be carried out, thus obe pening and miarging immualcation be ween the two continents. A cable is shortly to be laid between Cuba and Florida. It will not be long before Mexico and all the States of Central and South America will be in hourly communication with New York. Then we shall have a Pacific cable to enable us to communicate instantly and freely with the hundreds of millions of Chinese Japanese, Hindoes and other races in Asia That is what we are coming to; that is what will surely be accomplished within a few years

Here, then, is New York, the very centre of all this surprising progress. With one hand we grasp Europe, and with the other Asia. The Atlantic and Pacific railroads, stretching across this continent, will be completed in a few years. By these the travel and a valuable portion of the trade between Europe and Asia, as well as our own, will be carried. We shall receive and transmit news from one side to the other, and this great metropolis will become o necessity the absorbing and radiating focus of commerce and ideas for all the world. London will cease to be the financial centre. New York is destined to have the money power which the British capital has held so long. The whole system of trade and commercial exchanges will be revolutionized, merchants buying and selling in different countries will be brought in direct communication by the magnetic tele graph, intermediate agents will be dispensed with, and this country and city, from geographical position and enterprise, must neces sarily become the centre of trade, commerce, financial operations, news and ideas. Such is the grand future which the citizens of New York and the American people may contem-

The American Department in the Paris Ex-

The American department appears to comparatively insignificant amid all spleadors of the Paris Exhibition. Neverthe id all the splendors of the Paris Exhibition. Nevertheless we should not be surprised if it were found to cantale ections that shall win the highest prizes This happened at the first World's Fair in Paris when the grand gold medal of honor was bestowed on an American reaping machine American superiority in agricultural machine and implements, as well as in firearms and other implements of war, has already secured European recognition. The last letter of our Paris correspondent mentions two incidents which show that the American department of the Exhibition has attracted the special attention of the Emperor Napoleon and of the Prince of Wales. The Prince, whose first appearance as a public patron of the fine arts was recently noticed in the Herald, expressed his pleasure with whose names and works he had become familiar during his visit to the United States. The Emperor characteristically reserved his admiration for two revolving cannon, which, by turning a crank, poured sand and shot into a hopper, it is said, at the rate of twenty in eight seconds. These cannon mysteriously disappeared from their place in the American de partment, and it was ascertained that they had been taken to Vincennes and tried in the presence of the Emperor, who had twice visited and avamined them at the Erhibition

The official catalogue of the American de partment has just been published, and it con tains one thousand articles, represented by six hundred exhibitors. Of the latter Rhode Island. Georgia, Mississippi, Toxas, Arkansas, Colo rado, Nebraska and Oregon have each one Kentucky, Alabama, West Virginia and Ptorida. each two; New Hampshire, Minnesota and Nevada, each three; Virginia, four; Kansas five; Vermont, six; Indiana, seven; Maine eight; Iowa, nine; Wisconsin and Mary land, each ten; Michigan, eleven; the Dis trict of Columbia, fourteen; New Jersey and Ohio, each nineteen; Missouri, twenty; Connecticut, twenty-five; Illinois, twenty-eight; California, thirty-three; Louisiana, thirty-five; Pennsylvania, fifty-nine; Massachusetts, one hundred and twenty-one, and New York two hundred and ninety-four. There are only one thousand articles on exhibition; but they may yet gain proportionately the largest number of high prizes. In the practical applications of science to the arts of peace and of war it is difficult to surpass the inventive genius of

The foregoing lines were hardly in type when the news was received by the Atlantic cable that to an American mower had been awarded the first prize-the grand gold medal-at the Paris Exhibition. This new triumph of American skill and ingenuity verifies our prediction.

An Improvement in the Fire Department.

The Fire Commissioners have determined to make two decided improvements in the management of the department. The bells are no longer to be sounded as an alarm for fires, and the loafers who congregate about the engine houses are to te dispersed. The bell alarms are of no other service than to gather rowdies and thieves to the locality of a fire, and the fire telegraph is now in such perfection of working as to render all other notification to the department needless. The system of loading about the engine houses is getting as bad as under the old volunteer department, and it should be stopped. Those who have no other employ ment than to hang about such places should go West and work on farms or enlist in the army We want two thousand recruits at the presen peaceful time, and cannot get them, although we found no difficulty in raising a million and a half during the war, when fighting was to be done.

Another Presidential Tour. President Johnson has been invited by nunicipal authorities of Richmond to visit that picturesque and historical capital of Virginia. Why should he not make Richmond a point of departure for another Presidential our, but quite different from the one he made last year out West? Let him travel throughout the South and show bimself to the whites and blacks who have lately been staring at Wilson and Kelley; but let him profit by their blunders as well as by the blunders which he made himself on his last tour. Let him religiously avoid speechmaking. Above all, let him refuse to allow Seward to accompany him. Seward can stay at Washington and busy himself all summer writing a reply Sumner's interminable speech on Russia America. Sumner, in his turn, can pass the whole of next winter in preparing a reply to Seward's reply. While both are thus occupied the national affairs will go on without any interruption on their part. The country will not miss them nor mourn inconsolably if they retire for a few months from their babilital prominence in the foreground of contemporary history. Should they get tired of ratirement thems dves, let them make a joint trip to Walrussia. If not frozen to death there they might write on their return a joint account of their personal adventures. To write such an account at length-and neither of them could cut it short-would keep them out of sight of the public for at least a year longer. As "out of sight is out of mind," they might deem it not worth while afterwards to return to active political life. Nor is it probable that the public would importunately demand their

Reconstruction-The Southern Vote and the

Under the Attorney General's strict definition of the disfranchising power of the Reconstruction act the number of persons excluded from the pol's in the Southern States will be comparatively small. Not more than a hundred thousand will be shut out, perhaps not near so many. Ne persons are declared to be positively and distinctly within the meaning of the act but members of Congress, members of State Legislatures, judges of State Courts, and those who form the executive department in a State government. It is even ioubtful whether the law operates against all who have even held these specified offices. County, township and municipal officers—the vast body of officeholders whose disfranchisement might change the result of an electionare not touched at all. "None should be excluded who are not clearly within the letter and intent" of the law; and thus every doubt is a practicable escape. Moreover, every case; for if he can arrange it with his con-science that he is not included in one of the classes named by the law, or did not "particlnate in the cebellion," as the act means, and will take the cath, his same must go on the register. He may take the thance of a possible subsequent prosecution for perjury, and the Registers may know that he is clearly in that danger, yet, if he will swear, they have no ption but to record him as a voter. We therefore set down one hundred thousand as an outside limit of the number that the law will

exclude from the polls. The South will then be left with one hundred thousand votes as its political capital for a new career. As the three-fifths rule has gone out with slavery, the representation must be based upon an enumeration of the whole popu-lation, and thus the Southern States will probably return with eighty or ninety members of Congress. What will be the political comtheir mistaken dealings with the nigger, have made a consolidated opposition of the whole white vote; and the white vote will elect threefourths of all the new members. These mem-bers will act with the democrats or with the conservative republicans, as occasion may reuire, and will thus completely nullify that wo-thirds majority by which the radicals have crushed down every attempt to modify their extravagance. There will no longer be a defiant, unreasoning, mere party rule in Conress, whose vote of two to one could at the ast be whipped in for an answer to any argument. Thus the Southern members will restore a balance and put Congress again in the normal condition of a deliberative body. From tion of a balance in Congress we will have to date a new distribution of parties. New points of departure will be taken in our political history, and new divisions, perhaps, upon the rest financial and commercial features of policy will develop and intensify discussion that will change the direction of party activity and give the South a chance for that rest which is the greatest necessity for its complete resto

Perhaps the radical policy may be so far necessful in the South that in the new Southern representation there will be half a dozen niggers. Should this be the case it will excite the wonder and disgust of the world. It will be justly regarded as the most remarkable and revolting spectacle of the age. It will furnish an argument to those who hold that a tendency o degradation exists in institutions based upon universal suffrage, since it will seem to show that in choosing our lawmakers from a race just brought from a servile condition we do not seek to be governed by the wisdom, education and intellect of the nation, but are ready to pander to the most debasing debaucheries of democratic theo; v.

The Right Man in the Right Place.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good Even so apparently profitless an undertak ng as the Indian war forms no exception to he rule. For the last two years General Meagher has been lost to public view in the wilds of Montana. He might as well have been bodily interred, only that he left himself the hance of a resurrection. This now offers tself in the Indian war, which the people of Montana undertake to quell on their own account. Meagher originated the movement, and if any one can carry it to a successful issue he is the man. He is as good at a palaver as at fight, and his elequence is just of the character o suit the Indians. He will quiet them by alking their heads off-a much less costly and nore humane process than that of extermisating them. We wish the General had been ressed into the service sooner. His figures of speech might have saved us many heavy figures of expenditura. Now York and the Herald-The World's Contre and the Centre of the World's News.

Yesterday morning the Harald published an interesting special telegraphic report from Yokohama, Japan, by way of San Francisco, and our readers who had witnessed on the previous evening the wonderful performances of the Japanese imperial troupe of jugglers, at the Academy of Music, read over their breakfast coffee the account of events, diplomatic, social and political, recently transpiring at the far away home of that remarkable race. The news thus gathered by the enterprise of the Herald, through its special correspondents on the other side of the Pacific Ocean, embraced the movements of the foreign Ministers accredited to the Court of Japan from the United States, France, England and Holland ; the conduct of the Tycoon ; the position and destina tion of the vessels of the American squadron; reports of rumored murders of Americans or the Island of Formosa, and of a disastrous fire at Yokohama, in which an American missionary was a sufferer, with other interesting domestic and commercial intelligence. We draw attention to this Japan report only

to illustrate our assertion that, as New York is

to be in future the centre of the commerce of the whole world, so the HERALD is destined. before many years, to be the centre of the news of the whole world. Our famous Bismarck special telegram from Berlin, when resent over the Atlantic cable, first informed the startled people of Europe of the imminent danger of a European war. Before long this will be a common occurrence. Speculative news associations have proved a total failure. The Associated Press of New York, although conducted with more enterprise now than ever before, is and always has been comparatively worthless. It seldom obtains an item of news of real importance, and has no means of getting at any of the great political movements and the grave and secret matters pertaining to foreign governments. Reuter's News Agency, at London, and the Havas-Bullier Company, in Paris, are equally ineffective. They are mere mechanical instruments for the collection and transmission of the public movements and known events of the day. But the HERALD news is of a very different character. At a vast expense, and through a careful and laborious selection of correspondents, we have secured the means of obtaining reliable, momentous and original news from all foreign courts and countries, which we can publish without any tear of consorship and with entire independence of its political effect. Everything in our columns will be found at first hand, whether it be a meteoric shower, a horse race, a disclosure of Bismarck's policy, s king's speech, the settlement of British reform, the result of a peace conference, the fall of an empire, or the latest intelligence from Japan. Our paper presents in its columns day after day special telegrams from St. Petersburg, or London, or Paris or Constantinople, or Japan, or Brazil, or the British Honduras, and sometimes from all at once. It is for these reasons that all the civilized people of the earth, bound together as they will be by telegraphic cables and wires running through every ocean and over every continent before many years pass away will look daily to the HERALD's columns for the latest and most important information from all parts of the globe, and will recognize and rely upon the HERALD as the great centre and ting agent of the news of the whole world.

Rumored Reduction of the French Army-

In our issue of yesterday we duly chr the information received per the Atlantic cable, that the French government had already army. We have no reason to doubt the corness of the information. If asked, however, whether such a movement warrante belief in a lasting European peace, we should feel compelled to reply with a greater amount

Few who have made themselves acquainted with the turnings and windings of European diplomacy, or who at all understand the feelings of the different populations—few such persons will deny that it was the Exposition, the Exposition chiefly, the Exposition alone, and not the sagacity of Lord Stanley, the genius of Disraeli, nor the gracious intervention of Queen Victoria which saved Europe, on the occasion of the late Luxemburg difficulty, from the horrors of war. Peace at almost any price was necessary while the Exposition asted. Peace was secured, and although the terms were not in every respect just such as Napoleon and the French people could have vished, they were on the whole as reasonable as, in the circumstances, was to be expected. The Exposition, however, will be got over

and the suppressed feelings of the French people will burst forth with greater violence han ever. The claims to the Rhine boundaries may be revived. If they are revived Germany will resist them with greater determination than before. France, on the other hand, will respond with unanimity and enthusiasm to the Emperor's call. If difficulty on this or any kindred question should arise between France and Prussis and that such difficulty will arise before next spring is more than probable-no Exposition will prevent the combatants from ntering at once into fierce and terrible conflict. Napoleon, though past the prime of life, is vigorous enough for another paign; and we may depend upon it, if ceasion shall offer he will not shirk the onspillities of war. So long as France is to be ruled by Napoleon that rule must be sanctioned by success. The sad termina-tion of the Mexican business, and the snubbing administered by Bismarck, render it neces sary that something be done to recover prestige. In spite of these rumors about reduction, we have reason to believe that the French government is in the market, making large purchases of arms. What can this mean loes not mean that war is at least a probability in the spring of next year?

Warning the Bachelors.

The divorce case on trial in the Court Common Pleas is of quite another stamp from those with which the public is favored when the matrimonial quarrels of Chicago, Boston of Brooklyn force themselves into cour: Boston the proper, Brooklyn the pious, and Chicago the indiscriminate, always base their divorce claims upon infidelity—and the testimony never fails to exhibit abundant reason. Indeed, the places that they are—are easily able to show when they come into court, that their family

circles cover and include such infidelity to the marriage vow, and such an amount of social impurity, as stattles the thought of the least attentive thinker on the philosophy of mar-

But the case before us is a New York case; the claim is based on "alleged cruel treat ment"-men treat their wives so barbarously here. There were "indignities, insults and in juries." There were-worse yet-stepdaughters. They "snatched the milk and sugar away" from the stepmother at table. They disputed for seats. When the wife, in the happy calm of the private apartments, called the h band's attention to the horrible state of affairsquietly, of course-like dear Mrs. Candle, perbaps-he jumped out of bed and used language that would clearly have disgraced our army in Flanders. To cap the climax some one "made mouths." Thus through the whole category of the little miseries and meannesses of hum life the testimony in court drags its way, and thus under the influence of bad temper and worse advice an incongenial family circle parades its quarrels.

And on such facts as these is based a suit of divorce for "cruel and inhuman treatment." Fatal facility of courts and lawyers. But evidentily it is complimentary to the husbands of the city. They use their wives so well that the worst that can be alleged is "making mouths;" and that passes for cruelty

Asylums for the Insane.

There are a great many crazy people at large, and there are a great many people who are not crazy, that somehow or other get shut up in lunatic asylums. It is noteworthy that but few of this latter class ever manage to escape, while raging madmen often elude the supposed vigilance of their keepers. The reason of this is plain enough. For the safe cu.tody of the one the keepers of lunatic asylums are paid highly by interested relatives, while for the retention of the other they receive merely the ordinary allowance. The murder which was committed at Poughkeepsie the other day is no isolated proof of the justice of these remarks. All over the country we hear of similar things happening without comment, it being only the peculiar circumstances of this case which have drawn attention to it.

There are few of our public institutio which more urgently call for reform, and which receive less of the consideration of our legislators than the asylums for the care of the insane. The mismanagement and corruption that prevail in them are notorious. It requires but the liberal employment of money to get persons of weak mind, but otherwise harm shut up in them. Where persons of this class are in possession of or entitled to property the in ducement to thus dispose of them is of course very great. In nine cases out of ten the grounds on which they are consigned to insane asylums would not hold good before the courts; but as, unfortunately, those who are their natural protectors are the parties who have a direct interest in sending them there, they are immured without remohetrance, and are not heard of again until they are liberated from their sufferings by death. This is a terrible power to exercise, and oughtmot to be telerated for a moment. When we have superadded to it the fact that the more dangerous andman is the more liberty he is allowed by his keepers, we think it time that there should be an overhauling of the entire system. Certainly, as they are at present conducted, there can be no greater discredit to our bo tion and love of progress than the condition of these institutions.

American Enterprise and British Blunders Im . China.

A correspondent of the HERALD, who calls making with the Chinese, seems to think that Yankee shrewdness has proved too much for John Bull in that part of the world. While England sent out her fleets to China and ondesvored to drive her opium trade into country by the force of powder and ball, the American trader slipped fast little steamers along the coast and into the bays and rivers. and quietly sold enough of the drug to make every Chinaman a Rip Van Winkle. While hmen sought by the logic of the bayones to convince the Celestials of the folly of nato convince the Celegrans hung on to their signals and persisted in expla he advantages of the latest Yankee invent England succeeded in slaughtering a few mit-lions of Chinese, in spite of their gongs and grimaces, and gained nothing but the hatred of be survivors. The Yankees showed them how to build their boats, and have obtained from them valuable grants for navigating rivers and constructing telegraphs.

We have no doubt that our correspondent is correct in supposing that we have got the start of England in the opening commerce of China, and that we know enough to keep the advantage we have gained. The acquisition of Russian America is important in this view, as well as in the opportunity it affords us of establish-ing a successful rivalry of the Hudson Bay Company. The sympathies of the Chinese will naturally be with the United States, and it will be to Yankee enterprise that they will owe those great improvements which will open their eyes to the folly of shutting themselves out of a progressive world. Before long lines of railroad will be built all over the Flowery Kingdom by American engineers, and locomwill be run and trains conducted by Americans. Telegraph lines will be erected by Yankees from Bombay to Shanghae, and from Pekin to St. Petersburg, and Yankee operators will be sending messages for the astounded Celestials and fiashing back replies with a rapidity that will make their pigtails stand on end with actonishment. Dividends on Chinese railroad and telegraph bonds will be paid in Wall street. Shares in Kaifung and Wushung Joint Stock Tea Growing and Importing Con panies will be sold in Wall street. Wall street brokers will fight for directorships in the Contral China Railroad corporation, and "make orners" on the stock as soon as they obtain control of its management. Then the HERALD will publish daily reports of the imperial edicts of the Hoang-ti; of the interesting condition of the health of the Hoang-hoi; of battles with the robels; together with all other news from Canton, Hong Kong and Nankin, and all points of interest in the great empire.

SINKING OF A STEAMBOAT IN THE CUMBERLAND RIVER.

NARRYHAR, MAY 30, 1867. The steamboat General Signi was snagged to-day, forty niles above here, and sunk in seven feet of water. She was heavily loaded with tobacco and cura. A steamen